PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE) - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LATIGO is a postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures, rangeland, and grass (hay, silage); grass grown for seed; sugarcane; teff; wheat; conservation reserve program land; postharvest, fallow, crop stubble, set-aside acres; general farmstead areas; certain noncrop areas; and for forest management.
Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order of Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA CO1-132C (W.D.WA.). For information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/.

Mode of Action
LATIGO contains two active ingredients uniquely formulated to be used alone or tank mixed with other listed products as well as liquid fertilizer solutions. LATIGO is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. LATIGO interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer equipment (tank, lines and nozzles) immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent or other suitable tank cleaner.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply LATIGO at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by section on "Food/Feed Crop Specific Information" or "Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged)-Specific Information."

LATIGO may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence

use for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only. The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table I). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size and will prevent adequate control. For certain specified applications liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent. If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank first. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the tank mix products.

Irrigation: In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION
Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Spray Coverage:
Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions:
LATIGO may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. At high temperatures (about 85 degrees or higher), vapors from this product may cause injury to the aforementioned susceptible crops. These plants are most sensitive to LATIGO during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of LATIGO with the roots of desirable trees and shrubs.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf

plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial equipment and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made in a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

For ground boom application, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Ground Application (Broadcast)
Water volume: Use 10-25 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzle design to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Spot or Small Area Application
LATIGO may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of LATIGO in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 40 gallons per acre on

the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control.
Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 5.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to “Food/Feed Crop Specific Information”
- Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 48 Hours
- Crop Rotational Restrictions:
The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil.

Application Precautions:
- Arid (dry) conditions: it is extremely important that the addition of a suitable Nonionic Surfactant, Oil, or sprayable fertilizer be used when applying LATIGO. Higher rates of LATIGO may be needed to control susceptible weeds in this environment.
- Rainfast Period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce effectiveness of LATIGO.
- Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.

Application Restrictions:
- **Make only one Corn preplant application per crop cycle.
- ***Make only one Soybean preplant application for the 15-day plantback interval.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate another pesticide product.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (Hay, Silage)
LATIGO may be used for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, grass grown for hay or silage, fallow systems, Conservation Reserve Programs, and general farmstead (non-cropland only).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (including barley, corn, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas including small grains grown for pasture or hay may be injured if rates of LATIGO greater than 1-1/4 pints per acre are applied.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult-to-control weeds may require a repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per 1-1/4 pints of LATIGO used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

Grazing and Feeding Non-Lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Dry hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 7 days of treatment.

PASTURE & RANGELAND RESTRICTIONS:
- Do not apply more than 2-1/2 pints per acre per application.
- Rates above 2-1/2 pints of LATIGO per acre are for spot treatments only.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.

- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For spot treatment, do not exceed 4.4 pints per acre per application, or 8.8 pints per acre per year.

LATIGO contains 0.225 pound a.e. of dicamba per pint. If applied with other products containing dicamba, either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2.0 lbs. of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle.

LATIGO contains 0.30 pound a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Spot treatment
Band
Pre-Harvest Interval

Dry hay and Silage: 7 days

Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings
Postemergence (Weed)